

My proposal is intended to create an organizational structure that will permit excellence and not stifle it. The legislation is based on the best ideas and thoughtful recommendations of current and former Air Force and Department of Defense military and civilian technologies and industry specialists. All three of the recommended changes are similar to the successful model instituted by the Navy for science and technology.

We cannot go back to the days before the Goldwater-Nichols Act and the era of AFSC. However, the modest changes I am proposing might re-create some of the earlier features of Air Force organization that made the Air Force the technological powerhouse that it once was.

Near the close of World War II, General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, the "father" of the Air Force, remarked, "For twenty years the Air Force was built around pilots and more pilots. The next Air Force will be built around scientists." The vision of General Arnold and the founders of the modern Air Force has been proven in battle time and time again. Unless we can restore that vision to the Air Force of the future, we will lose the technological magic that so much sets our fighting forces above all others. That is a vision we cannot afford to lose.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Air Force Science and Technology for the 21st Century Act".

SEC. 2. OFFICE OF AIR FORCE RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Chapter 803 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

"§ 8023. Office of Air Force Research

"(a)(1) There is in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force an Office of Air Force Research, at the head of which is a Director of Air Force Research.

"(2) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Director of Air Force Research serves as—

"(A) the principal advisor to the Secretary of the Air Force on all research matters;

"(B) the principal advisor to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force on all research matters; and

"(C) the principal Air Force representative on research matters to other Government, academic, scientific, and corporate agencies.

"(3) Unless appointed to higher grade under another provision of law, an officer, while serving as Director of Air Force Research, has the grade of major general.

"(b)(1) There is a Deputy Director of Air Force Research, who shall be an employee in the Senior Executive Service and shall be located at and assigned to a major laboratory or field installation.

"(2) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Director of Air Force Research, the Deputy Director of Air Force Research is—

"(A) responsible for the execution of the Air Force Research Laboratory technical program; and

"(B) responsible for operational aspects of the Air Force Research Laboratory.

"(c) The Office of Air Force Research shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Air Force prescribes relating to—

"(1) the encouragement, promotion, planning, initiation, and coordination of Air Force research;

"(2) the conduct of Air Force research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by the bureaus and other agencies and offices of the Department of the Air Force; and

"(3) the supervision, administration, and control of activities within or for the Department relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, and royalty payments, and matters connected therewith.

"(d) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Director of Air Force Research shall ensure that the management and conduct of the science and technology programs of the Air force are carried out in a manner that will foster the transition of science and technology to higher levels of research, development, test, and evaluation.

"(e) Sufficient information relative to estimates of appropriations for research by the several bureaus and offices shall be furnished to the Office of Air Force Research to assist it in coordinating Air Force research and carrying out its other duties.

"(f) The Office of Air Force Research shall perform its duties under the authority of the Secretary, and its orders are considered as coming from the Secretary.

"§ 8024. Air Force Science and Technology Policy Council

"(a) There is in the Department of the Air Force a Science and Technology Policy Council consisting of—

"(1) the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, as chairman, with the power of decision;

"(2) the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force with responsibilities for acquisition;

"(3) the Director of Air Force Research;

"(4) the commander of the Air Force Materiel Command; and

"(5) The Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force with responsibilities for installations.

"(b) The responsibilities of the Council include the following:

"(1) To advise the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force on matters of broad policy and budget relating to the Air Force science and technology program.

"(2) To identify, set priorities among, and endorse future Air Force technological capabilities.

"(3) To oversee and review major science and technology programs as they relate to meeting capabilities identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

"(4) To determine the appropriate balance between programs for the purpose of meeting requirements and programs for the purpose of pursuing long-term technologies.

"(5) To identify, set priorities among, and endorse planning and budgeting for the transition of science and technology to higher levels of research, development, test, and evaluation.

"(c) Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Council shall appoint, from among personnel of the Department of the Air Force, a staff to assist the Council in carrying out its responsibilities.

"§ 8025. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board

"(a) The Secretary of the Air Force may appoint an Air Force Scientific Advisory Board consisting of not more than 15 civilians preeminent in the fields of science, research, and development work. Each member serves for such term as the Secretary specifies.

"(b) The Board shall meet at such times as the Secretary specifies to consult with and advise the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Director of Air Force Research.

"(c) No law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of

services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States applies to members of the Board solely by reason of their membership on the Board."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

"8023. Office of Air Force Research.

"8024. Air Force Science and Technology Policy Council.

"8025. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8014(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) The Director of Air Force Research."

CONTINUED PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIA IN THE GROUP OF EIGHT (G 8) MUST BE CONDITIONED ON RUSSIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE NORMS AND STANDARDS OF DEMOCRACY—H. CON. RES. 425

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday with some of our distinguished Republican and Democratic colleagues, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 425 which expresses the sense of the Congress that continued participation by the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight (G 8) must be conditioned on Russia's own voluntary acceptance of and adherence to the norms and standards of democracy. Let me give some background on this resolution, indicate the need for it, and discuss our hope about what it will achieve.

In 1991, Mr. Speaker, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Group of Seven (G 7)—the key democratic industrialized nations of this world, which are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan—invited the president of the new Russia, Boris Yeltsin, to attend meetings with the leaders of the G 7, the President of the United States and his counterparts. This invitation for President Yeltsin to meet with the G 7 following the formal conclusion of the meeting, was a down payment on our expectation that Russia would develop in a democratic way.

After several years of informal Russian participation at meetings following the formal meetings of the G 7, in 1998 Russia was officially invited to become a member of the expanded G 7, which was renamed the G 8. So for the last few years, the seven leading industrial democracies of the world opened up their very exclusive club to Russia in anticipation that democratic tendencies and developments will grow in Russia, and that Russia will take what we hope will be its rightful place as one of the great industrial democracies of the world.

We realized, of course Mr. Speaker, that economically it will take a long time for Russia to become a significant power. At present Russian gross domestic product (GDP) is about the same as that of Belgium. It certainly cannot be argued that the economic state of

Russia qualifies it for membership in the G 8, but our hope for democratic developments in Russia gave us the justification for continued membership by Russia in the G 8.

Mr. Speaker, recent very disturbing trends in Russia with respect to press freedom and a number of other issues, such as the war in Chechnya, have raised very severe doubts concerning democratic development in that country. The handling of the submarine tragedy, where the Russian Government reverted to the worst practices of the former Soviet Union, and the handling of the fire at the television tower, where, incredibly, it took President Putin's approval to cut power to the television tower as the fire was raging, raised some very serious questions with respect to the democratic direction that the new Russian Government is taking.

Our resolution—which is cosponsored by the Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, our Republican colleague Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey; the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Mr. GILMAN of New York; a senior Democratic member of the International Relations Committee, Mr. BERMAN of California—is designed to hoist the flag of caution to Mr. Putin's government. Our resolution indicates that while we are anxious and eager to build good and cooperative relations with Russia along the full spectrum of issues, we simply cannot countenance continued Russian participation as a member of the G 8 as long as there are blatant attacks on press freedom and other actions that undermine democracy.

Mr. Speaker, it will take a long time to build democracy in Russia, but one of the very few encouraging signs of the last decade in Russia was the presence of a free press. Political leaders clearly do not like to be criticized and Mr. Putin does not like to be criticized, but if the Russian President wishes to be the head of a democratic country, not a newly totalitarian Russia, he will have to get accustomed to the fact that criticism is part and parcel of political leadership in democratic societies.

Mr. Speaker, we are hoping that Mr. Putin's regime will put an end to the persecution and harassment of whatever is left of the free media in Russia. If that happens, we will be pleased to see continued Russian participation in the G 8. But if the Russian government's onslaught on the free media continues, I am certain that the vast majority of my colleagues will join us in saying that Russia should no longer belong to the G 8.

It is my understanding that some of the leaders on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are contemplating the introduction of parallel legislation. We are very pleased to see this because the Congress of the United States will speak with a unified voice on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of House Concurrent Resolution 425 be placed in The RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of this legislation.

H. Con. Res. 425

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight must be conditioned on Russia's own voluntary acceptance of and adherence to the norms and standards of democracy.

Whereas in 1991 and subsequent years the leaders of the Group of Seven ("G 7"), the

forum of the heads of state or heads of government of the major free-market economies of the world which meet annually in a summit meeting, invited Russia to a post-summit dialogue, and in 1998 the leaders of the Group of Seven formally invited Russia to participate in an annual gathering that thereafter became known as the Group of Eight ("G 8"), although the Group of Seven have continued to hold informal summit meetings and ministerial meetings that do not include Russia;

Whereas the invitation to President Yeltsin of Russia to participate in these annual summits was in recognition of his commitment to democratization and economic liberalization, despite the fact that the Russian economy has been weak and its commitment to democratic principles has been uncertain;

Whereas those countries which are members of the Group of Seven are pluralistic democratic societies with democratic political institutions and practices, and they have committed themselves to the observance of universally recognized standards of human rights, respect for individual liberties and democratic political practices;

Whereas a free news media and freedom of speech are fundamental to the functioning of a democratic society and essential for the protection of individual liberties, and such freedoms can exist only in an environment that is free of state control of the news media, that is free of any form of state censorship or official coercion of any kind, and that is protected and guaranteed by the rule of law;

Whereas the Russian Federation has engaged in a series of government actions that are hostile and threatening to privately-owned, independently operated media enterprises, particularly those new outlets that have been critical of government policies and government actions; and

Whereas the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight must be conditioned on Russia's own voluntary acceptance of and adherence to the norms and standards of democracy;

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that the participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight must be linked to the Russian Federation's adherence to the norms and standards of democracy, including:

(1) the existence of a free, unfettered press that fosters the development of an independent media and the free exchange of ideas and views, including opportunities for private ownership of media enterprises, the right of people to receive news without government interference and harassment, and the freedom of journalists to publish opinions and news reports without fear of censorship or punishment;

(2) the freedom of all religious groups freely to practice their faith in Russia, without undue government interference on the rights and the peaceful activities of such religious organizations;

(3) equal treatment and respect for the human rights and the right to own private property of all citizens of the Russian Federation;

(4) initiation of genuine negotiations for a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict in Chechnya, including a full investigation of the conflict and bringing to justice those individuals, civilian or military, who in a court of law

are found to be guilty of violating human rights;

(5) respect for the rule of law and improvement of civil and legal institutions to implement and defend these rights; and

(6) reform of the judicial system to prevent the arbitrary detention of citizens and provide for a speedy trial and equal access to the judicial system.

The President and the Secretary of State are requested to convey to appropriate officials of the Government of the Russian Federation, including the President, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this expression of the views of the Congress.

HONORING BROWARD COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of Broward County Fire Rescue, of Broward County, Florida. The State of Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) recently selected Broward County Fire Rescue as the 2000 State of Florida EMS Injury Prevention Agency of the Year. Indeed, Broward County Fire Rescue exemplifies the Emergency Medical Service's injury prevention efforts throughout the State of Florida.

Each year, the State of Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Emergency Medical Services names one of the state's 250 EMS providers as the best injury prevention unit in the state. The award encourages EMS providers throughout the state to become more active in injury prevention efforts.

Broward County fire rescue had many great accomplishments this year. It was the first agency in the county to give a heart attack clotting drug, Retavase, to patients en route to the hospital. The agency received a \$100,000 grant to enhance their heart attack prevention plan by placing automatic external defibrillators in public buildings. These defibrillators have proved life-saving in cases of dire heart attack emergencies. Prioritizing quality of care for patients, Broward County Fire Rescuers make an extra effort to transport heart attack victims to the county hospitals best equipped to care for victims rather than the nearest hospital. Also, the agency has increased fire prevention awareness by airing fire-safety announcements before films at local movie theaters.

Mr. Speaker, I extend a hearty congratulations to Broward County Fire Rescue for their leadership in medical and rescue excellence. They go above and beyond what is demanded of them and perform their heroic services with professionalism and success.

HONORING GARY MCPHERSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with immense sadness that I take this moment to celebrate the life of Colorado State Representative Gary McPherson. Gary tragically passed